

Germans Sign, Peace Is Not Yet Concluded

Continued from preceding page

maintained in their places for the entry of the Germans.

The German delegates had arrived in Versailles early in the day by auto from St. Cyr, instead of taking the belt line railroad, as did the German delegates who came here to receive the terms of peace on May 7. Their credentials were approved by the peace conference authorities this afternoon shortly before the ceremony.

Within the Hall of Mirrors the scene of the signing had been carefully laid. Seventy-two chairs for the plenipotentiaries were ranged around the horseshoe table, that measured fully eighty feet in length.

A chair for Premier Clemenceau, president of the Peace Conference, was placed at the head of the long table, facing the windows, with a place for President Wilson drawn up on the right and another for Premier Lloyd George on the left.

The German delegates had been assigned seats on the side of the table nearest the door through which they entered the hall. On their right sat the Japanese and on the left the Brazilians. The representatives of Ecuador, Peru and Liberia faced the Germans across the narrow table.

The seating of the Germans near the door had been arranged to facilitate their exit from the chamber before the semi-state procession of the Allied delegates to the terrace began.

Inside the horseshoe there were tables and chairs for secretaries and other officials, about a hundred in number. And also within the inclosure stood the three small tables whereon lay the three documents signed by the plenipotentiaries—the treaty, the protocol and the Rhine arrangement. This plan enabled three persons to be engaged simultaneously in affixing their signatures.

The table on which the treaty lay was a leather-covered antique of the Regency period, with bronze ornamentation. The horseshoe table was covered with a tawny yellow cloth that blended with the rich hangings of the room.

Chinese Tell Why They Won't Sign

Delegates Say Parley Denied the Right to Re-open Shantung Policy

PARIS, June 28 (By The Associated Press).—After its refusal to sign the peace treaty to-day, the Chinese delegation issued an official statement on its position, reviewing its protest against the Shantung settlement, made to the council of Prime Ministers on May 4, and its reservation in the same question, made in the plenary session of the peace conference May 6, against the transfer of German rights in Shantung to Japan instead of to China.

The statement says the action of the conference on Shantung evoked a nationwide protest in China, which makes it impossible for the Chinese government to accept the objectionable clause in the treaty.

The Chinese delegation's proposal was that it write in the treaty by the signature "subject to reservation made at the plenary session of May 6, relative to the question of Shantung in articles 156, 157 and 158."

The statement says the peace conference, through official channels, denied any action on the part of China which would make it possible to reopen the Shantung question.

"After failing in all earnest attempts at conciliation," says the statement, "and after seeing every honorable compromise rejected, the Chinese delegation had no course open save to adhere to the path of duty to their country."

"Rather than accept by their signatures the Shantung articles in the treaty against which their sense of right and justice militated, they refrained from signing the treaty altogether. The Chinese plenipotentiaries regret having to take a course which appears to mar the solidarity of the Allied and associated powers, but they are firmly of the opinion, however, that responsibility for this rests not with themselves, who had no other honorable course, but rather with those who it is felt unjustly and unnecessarily deprived them of the right of making a declaration to safeguard against any interpretation which might preclude China from asking for reconsideration of the Shantung question at a suitable moment in the future, in the hope that the injustice to China might be rectified later in the interest of permanent peace in the Far East."

"The peace conference having denied China justice in the settlement of the Shantung question and having, in effect, prevented them from signing the treaty without sacrificing their sense of right, justice and patriotic duty, the Chinese delegates submit their case to the imperial judgment of the world."

Receive News by 3,000-Mile Wire

Special Circuit Arranged by State Department for Instantaneous Service

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The State Department issued this official statement on the special arrangements made for sending the news of the signing of the peace treaty to Washington:

"The first news of the signing of the greatest of all peace pacts was flashed to the United States to-day over a special government circuit between Versailles and Washington. Over this wire of approximately 2,000 miles of ocean cable and land telegraph, set up for almost instantaneous transmission, came to the department this

first outline of the proceedings of the day, with London, Newfoundland and New York the only points on the long stretch of line.

This special service direct to the department from the chateau at Versailles was arranged at the instance of the American mission to the peace conference and carried out under the direction of the Acting Secretary of State, William R. Phillips, as Acting Secretary of State, to-day, in the absence of Mr. Polk, who has just been confirmed as the Under Secretary of State. The Assistant Secretary of State, William R. Phillips, as Acting Secretary of State, to-day, in the absence of Mr. Polk, who has just been confirmed as the Under Secretary of State. The Assistant Secretary of State, William R. Phillips, as Acting Secretary of State, to-day, in the absence of Mr. Polk, who has just been confirmed as the Under Secretary of State.

The American mission at the peace conference had advised the Department of State several days in advance that on the day of the signing the circuit would be arranged and messages sent over it from the mission at Versailles to be given immediately to the press to facilitate the news to the American public.

It was planned in advance to have this circuit ready at 20 o'clock, Washington time, to-day, which is 3 o'clock in the afternoon, Paris time.

How News Was Received
Acting Secretary Phillips announced the news as it came in bulletin form. The first bulletin of the actual proceedings announced the calling of the session to order by M. Clemenceau.

"There was practically instantaneous service over this special circuit," said Mr. Phillips. "The signing began at 3:12 p. m., Paris time, received 10:32 a. m., Washington time, which is accounted for by the difference in time between Washington and Versailles, and closed at 11:20 a. m., Washington time."

"Dr. Hermann Mueller, the German Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Dr. Johannes Bell, the Colonial Minister of Germany, were the first to sign the historic document, the former at 3:12, Paris time, and the latter at 3:13, Paris time, and the last to sign the signing being immediately flashed over the wire. President Wilson signed at 3:14 p. m., and Secretary Lansing and the others of the American delegation signed immediately following. Next came the British plenipotentiaries and then all the other delegations in the order set forth in the treaty."

All along the line traffic was kept clear to permit instantaneous transmission of the bulletins and cable and telegraph officials were on watch at various points to see that nothing interfered with the right of way of these official messages from Versailles.

Corea Repudiates Japan's Signature

Clemenceau and Wilson Notified Independence Will Be Maintained

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The following notice was cabled to Premier Clemenceau, as chairman of the peace conference, and to President Wilson at Paris, and duplicates were delivered at the White House and to the State Department here yesterday by Dr. Syngman Rhee, as president of the Republic of Corea:

"On behalf of the people and legitimate government of Chosen, now the Republic of Corea, I hereby notify you, and through you all commissioners or delegates to the peace conference, that the people and government of Corea will not be bound by signature or any act of Japanese government or Japanese ministers or delegates affecting the territorial integrity, governmental policy or independence of Corea or Chosen. We have asserted and will maintain absolute independence of Corea. As per previous advices, the Hon. J. Kiusie S. Kimm is the duly appointed and accredited minister or delegate from the government of Corea to the peace conference. Any act or signature not concurred in or approved by him will not be binding upon or considered valid by the people and government of Corea."

French Chamber Gets Peace Treaty Tuesday

Socialists Threaten to Refuse to Act on the Committee if Leaders Are Denied Place

PARIS, June 28.—The text of the peace treaty will be presented to the Chamber of Deputies Tuesday by Premier Clemenceau, the "Echo de Paris" says. Former Premier Viviani is said to have been intrusted with the drawing up of the general report on the treaty.

Premier Lloyd George, the paper adds, will address the British House of

U. S. Legally at War Till Senate Ratifies

ACCORDING to the decisions of the United States Supreme Court, we are still at war with Germany and will continue in this state until the treaty of peace is ratified by the Senate. This question has been ruled on many times by the highest tribunal.

After the Spanish War a suit was instituted against the United States to recover for a vessel seized by the military establishment during the occupation of Cuba. The evidence showed that an attempt was made to return the vessel to its owners between December, 1898, when the treaty was signed, and April, 1899, when it was ratified. The owners declined to accept the ship, which was subsequently wrecked.

In deciding this case Justice Harlan, of the Supreme Court, as quoted in Vol. 194 of the United States Supreme Court Reports, said:

"A state of war did not in law cease until after the ratification, in April, 1899, of the treaty of peace."

War Vessels at Boston Fire National Salute

Church Bells Clang and Sirens Add to Clamor as the Radio Peace Flash Is Picked Up
BOSTON, June 28.—With receipt of the word "Peace" flashed broadcast by naval radio stations, all warships in port to-day fired the national salute. The same observance of the end of the war was sounded from the guns of the navy yard and other naval shore stations.

In Boston there was bedlam for a while with the shouting of the news-boys with the "extras," the shriek of horns and whistles; the ringing of bells—some just clanging noisily and others sounding sweet airs of peace.

Mayor Peters ordered all bells to be rung and additional flags broken out on all public buildings.

The Old North, in Salem Street, was one of the first churches to proclaim the glad tidings.

Ex-Kaiser Pins Hope On Dutch to Dodge Trial

AMSTERDAM, June 28 (By The Associated Press).—Former Emperor William and his advisers are apparently fully confident that the Netherlands government will refuse to consent to the Entente's forthcoming demand for his extradition, which the former Emperor's suite regards as illegal under existing international law.

Several members of the entourage are absent from Amsterdam inspecting houses with a view to the purchase of Herr Hohenzollern's future residence, and indications point to his removal within a short period from his present place of exile.

The former monarch was himself outwardly calm after the first shock of hearing that Germany had decided to sign the treaty without reservations. His wife was more affected and appeared to be deeply saddened by the prospect that it will be impossible for her to return to Germany. She remained within the castle when her husband went, with Dr. Forster, to resume his morning lawgiving and was not seen about the garden during the day.

As far as can be learned, the choice of a future home for William lies between two castles, one in the vicinity of Doorn and the other near Arnhem.

German Press Demands World Freedom Again

Insists Its Correspondents Be Given Rights in Foreign Lands as Allies Have in Germany

BERLIN, June 28 (By The Associated Press).—The "Berliner Zeitung" declares that the condition which permits correspondents of hostile countries to work unmolested in Germany, while German journalists are barred from those countries, is intolerable and must not continue longer than the date of the signing of peace.

The newspaper calls on the govern-

ment to demand that German correspondents be permitted to go abroad as soon as the treaty signatures are affixed, and says that if any country refuses the privilege, its own journalistic representatives should be barred from Germany until peace becomes effective.

Wilson's Words Interest Well Wishers of Irish

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Some members of Congress and others who are watching the Irish question were particularly attracted to that portion of the President's address to the American people, issued to-day, in which he referred to "peoples who are ready for independence but not yet quite prepared to dispense with protection and guidance," and that the treaty "recognizes the inalienable rights of nationality."

No one here ventured to interpret what was in the President's mind when he wrote these passages, but they were scanned with much interest.

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Treaty Framers Took No Heed of U. S. Senate Talk

Held View They Must Deal With Wilson and Trust Him to Meet Pledges Upon His Return Home

PARIS, June 28.—President Wilson, as he starts for Washington, realizes the difficulties ahead of him in connection with the ratification of the peace treaty and the league of nations, but so far as the league is concerned he feels that there is no excuse for misrepresentation of the covenant, the text having been public property for many weeks.

It may seem surprising to Americans at home how little attention has been given to the Senatorial peace resolutions by the members of the peace conference. Beyond brief telegrams, half a column at the longest, appearing in the French papers, almost no notice has been taken by the press of the Root letter or the Knox and Fall resolutions. The reason is the avalanche of European problems crowding on the minds of the peace commissioners and filling the columns of the newspapers.

As long ago as the President's first arrival in Europe the attitude of the majority of the American Senate was taken into consideration by the British and French, who then resolved that the only course they could pursue was to negotiate with the accredited American representatives, trusting and hoping

that these representatives would be able on their return to the United States to obtain from the Senate and the people ratification of the pledges they had entered into here. No other recourse was deemed practical or even possible.

It being too late now to reconsider any phase of the treaty, and the European statesmen having made up their minds at the beginning to follow the foregoing policy, they deem it useless to concern themselves with the matter of ratification by America, which they nevertheless hope will be granted without reservation, even as President Wilson himself hopes.

The President himself believes that America is assured at every turn of protection for herself and of her own right to decide whether she will enter or refuse to enter any war. He considers the long time consumed in the peace negotiations valuable not only to the statesmen concerned, who have come to learn and understand and appreciate the good will and intentions of each other, but also as valuable in elucidating the various problems that have come up.

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